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REMARKS

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough examination of the subject application and request reconsideration of the subject application based on the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Claims 27-66 are pending in the subject application. Claims 1-26 were previously canceled by Applicants without prejudice to prosecuting them in a continuing/divisional application.

Claims 29, 42, 43 and 46 are acknowledged as being allowable by the Examiner.

Claims 27, 28, 30-41, 44, 45 and 47-66 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102.

Claims 59, 61, 63 and 64 were amended for clarity.

The amendments to the claims are supported by the originally filed disclosure.

35 U.S.C. §102 REJECTIONS

The Examiner rejected claims 27, 28, 30-41, 44, 45 and 47-66 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Yamazaki [USP 6,522,319]. Applicants respectfully traverse as discussed below. Because claims were amended in the instant amendment, the following discussion refers to the language of the amended claims. However, only those amended features specifically relied upon to distinguish the claimed invention from the cited prior art shall be considered as being made to overcome the cited reference. The following separately addresses the within rejection as to the below identified groups of claims.

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CLAIMS 27, 28, 30-41, 51-64

The above-referenced Office Action asserts that Yamazaki discloses *inter alia*, a method of driving a display device which displays by selecting and scanning each signal line of a screen having pixels arranged in matrix form and further, that a quiescent period, in which all of the scanning lines are set in non-scanning state, is set to be longer than a scanning period required for scanning the screen one time. In particular, the Office Action asserts that item VC in figure 3 or (50H-10H) corresponds to the quiescent time period of the present invention. Applicants respectfully disagree with this characterization of what is asserted as being disclosed and taught in Yamazaki.

In this regard, Applicants note that the Federal Circuit has previously indicated that in deciding the issue of anticipation, the trier of fact must identify the elements of the claims, determine their meaning in light of the specification and prosecution history, and identify *corresponding elements* disclosed in the allegedly anticipating reference (emphasis added, citations in support omitted). *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist and Derrick Company et al.*, 730 F. 2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481,485 (Fed. Cir. 1984). In concluding that the '770 Patent did not anticipate the claims, the Federal Circuit in *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist and Derrick Company et al.*, at 221 USPQ 485-486, further provides that:

The '770 patent discloses an entirely different device,
composed of parts distinct from those of the claimed invention, and
operating in a different way to process different materials differently.

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Thus, there is no possible question of anticipation by equivalents.
(Citations omitted).

Applicants claim (claim 27) a method a method of driving a display device which displays by selecting and scanning each scanning signal line of a screen having pixels arranged in a matrix form and supplying through a data signal line a data signal to a corresponding pixel of the scanning signal line as selected. Such a method of the present invention also includes *setting a quiescent period, in which all the scanning signal lines are set in non-scanning state, to be longer than a scanning period required for scanning each scanning signal line of the screen at least one time, wherein a sum of the scanning period and the quiescent period is set to be equivalent to one vertical period.*

Figure 3 of Yamazaki shows signals in a screen in which a full screen consists of 200 scanning lines and only 40 lines are in a display state. It appears from the Office Action comments as to this rejection that the 10H period to scan 40 lines is considered to correspond to the claimed scanning period and the 40H period (between the end of the 10H period and the end of the 50H period) corresponds to the claimed quiescent period. However, claim 27 clearly provides *a scanning period required for scanning each scanning signal line of the screen at least one time*. It is clear from Figure 3 that lines Y41 to Y200 are not scanned in the 10H period. Therefore, the 10H period of Yamazaki does not meet the claimed scanning period limitations of claim 27.

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The Office Action also asserts that Yamazaki is capable of driving the full screen, and cites column 21, lines 30-35 and column 26, lines 60-67. While Yamazaki described a device that can display a full screen, Applicants respectfully submit that in the full screen display mode of Yamazaki the limitation of claim 27 namely *setting a quiescent period to be longer than a scanning period required for scanning each scanning signal line of the screen at least one time* is not found in Yamazaki. In the full screen scanning mode of Yamazaki, the whole 50H period is a scanning period; there is ~~no quiescent period~~. This can be seen in the discussion in column 18, lines 33-41 of Yamazaki, which provides that, for a screen with 200 lines, each frame has a length of 200H, where 1H is one horizontal period (*i.e.*, the time to scan one horizontal line). Furthermore, column 26, lines 60-63 provides that the application time for ~~each~~ scanning electrode is the same in partial and full-screen display modes. Therefore, if 40 lines requires a 10H period, 200 lines would require a $(10/40) \times 200H = 50H$ period. Therefore, Yamazaki discloses and teaches that in full-screen display mode there is no quiescent period.

Therefore, from the foregoing it can be seen that when in the partial display mode, Yamazaki does not disclose or teach a scanning period in which each line is scanned at least one time. Further, when in the full-screen display mode, Yamazaki also does not disclose or teach a quiescent period.

Applicants also note that combining the scanning period from Yamazaki's full-screen display mode and the quiescent period from Yamazaki's partial display mode (even if such a combination made sense) still does not meet the claimed invention, since the quiescent period

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(40H) is shorter than the scanning period (50H), and the sum of the quiescent period and the scanning period is not equivalent to one vertical period ($50+40=90 \neq 50$).

Applicants thus respectfully submit that the methodology disclosed in Yamazaki is different at a very basic level from the methodology of the present invention and thus Yamazaki does not disclose or teach the present invention. Applicants also respectfully submit that Yamazaki does not include a teaching or suggestion to modify the disclosed display device and related methodology to yield the methodology of the present invention. Such a teaching also cannot be concluded as being inherently disclosed, taught or suggested, as such a modification would completely destroy the intended function and operation of the display device disclosed in Yamazaki.¹

Each of claims 30-41 depend respectively from claim 27. Thus, at least because of the dependency from a base claim (*i.e.*, claim 27) that is considered allowable each of claims 30-41 are considered to be allowable at least for the foregoing reasons. This shall not be construed as an admission that any of claims 30-41 are not separately patentable over Yamazaki.

It also is respectfully submitted that the foregoing remarks distinguishing the method of claim 27 from Yamazaki also at least apply to distinguish the method of driving a display device

¹ As provided by the Federal circuit, a 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection based upon a modification of a reference that destroys the intent, purpose or function of the invention disclosed in a reference, is not proper and the prima facie case of obviousness cannot be properly made. In short there would be no technological motivation for engaging in the modification or change. To the contrary, there would be a disincentive. *In re Gordon*, 733 F. 2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984). In the present case it is clear that if the cited reference was modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner it would destroy the intent, purpose or function of the device as taught by the reference.

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of any of claims 51, 54, 57, 59, 61, and 62-64 from Yamazaki. This shall not be construed as an admission that any of claims 51, 54, 57, 59, 61, and 62-64 are not separately patentable over Yamazaki.

Each of claims 52-52, 55-56, 58, and 60 depend respectively from one of claims 51, 54, 57 and/or 59. Thus, at least because of the dependency from a base claim that is considered allowable each of claims 52-52, 55-56, 58, and 60 are considered to be allowable at least for the foregoing reasons. This shall not be construed as an admission that any of claims claims 52-52, 55-56, 58, and 60 are not separately patentable over Yamazaki.

It is respectfully submitted that claims 27, 28, 30-41 and 51-64 patentable over the cited reference for the foregoing reasons.

CLAIMS 44, 45, 47-50 & 65-66

Claim 44 is directed to a display device comprising a control means for executing the driving method of claim 40, which claim depends from claim 27.

It is respectfully submitted that the foregoing remarks distinguishing the method of claim 27 from Yamazaki also at least apply to distinguish the display device of claim 44 from Yamazaki.

Each of claims 45 and 47-50 depend respectively from claim 44. Thus, at least because of the dependency from a base claim (*i.e.*, claim 44) that is considered allowable each of claims

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45 and 47-40 are considered to be allowable at least for the foregoing reasons. This shall not be construed as an admission that any of claims 45 and 47-50 are not separately patentable over Yamazaki.

It also is respectfully submitted that the foregoing remarks distinguishing the display device of claim 44 from Yamazaki also at least apply to distinguish the display device of claim 65 from Yamazaki. This shall not be construed as an admission that claim 65 is not separately patentable over Yamazaki.

Also, claim 66 depends respectively from claim 65. Thus, at least because of the dependency from a base claim that is considered allowable claim 66 is considered to be allowable at least for the foregoing reasons. This shall not be construed as an admission that claim 66 is not separately patentable over Yamazaki.

It is respectfully submitted that claims 44, 45, 47-50 and 65-66 are patentable over the cited reference for the foregoing reasons.

The following remarks also shall apply to each of the foregoing.

As provided in MPEP-2131, a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegel Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Or stated another way, "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claims. *Richardson v Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ 2d. 1913, 1920 (Fed.

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Cir. 1989). Although identify of terminology is not required, the elements must be arranged as required by the claim. *In re Bond*, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). It is clear from the foregoing remarks that the above identified claims are not anticipated by Yamazaki.

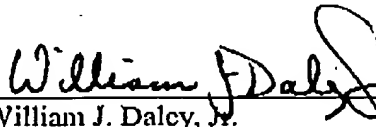
It is respectfully submitted that for the foregoing reasons, claims 27, 28, 30-41, 44, 45 and 47-66 are patentable over the cited reference and therefore, these claims satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §102(e). As such, these claims are allowable.

It is respectfully submitted that the subject application is in a condition for allowance. Early and favorable action is requested.

Applicants believe that additional fees are not required for consideration of the within Response. However, if for any reason a fee is required, a fee paid is inadequate or credit is owed for any excess fee paid, the Commissioner is hereby authorized and requested to charge Deposit Account No. 04-1105.

Respectfully submitted,
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Date: March 29, 2006

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